

Safeguarding California: Preparing for Climate Risks

An Update to the 2009 Adaptation Strategy

Emergency Management



***Cal* OES**

GOVERNOR'S OFFICE
OF EMERGENCY SERVICES

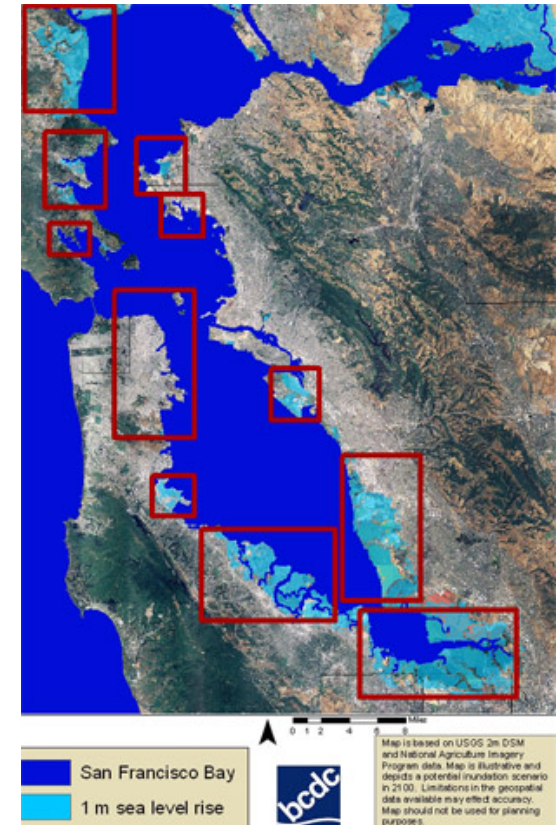


Climate Change Impacts: More and Bigger Natural Disasters

Preparing for natural disasters must take into account new information on how climate change will affect the frequency and severity of natural disasters, then factor that into all phases of future emergency management planning.

Examples include:

- Severe storms, flooding, landslides
- Sea level rise, coastal inundation
- Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta levee impacts
- Prolonged heat/drought
- Wildfires



Source: Bay Conservation and Development Commission



Climate Change and Emergency Management

- Experts in emergency management and climate science benefit from collaborative efforts to share approaches, information, goals, viewpoints, and insights.
- The integration of climate impacts builds upon strengths and competencies that already exist in California's emergency management agencies and departments.
- Hazard mitigation as defined by FEMA is “any action taken to reduce or eliminate the long-term risk to human life and property from natural or human-caused hazards.”
- The term “mitigation” in the climate change context generally refers to the reduction of greenhouse gases.



Cal OES continues to support state and local government emergency planning efforts and enhance capabilities through multiple means such as:

- Regional and State Operations, Fire and Rescue, Law Enforcement and the California State Warning Center.
- Mutual Aid and Memorandums of Understanding(MOUs) in place.
- Extreme Heat and Cold contingency plans.
- State of California Emergency Plan
- State of California Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan (SHMP)



The State of California Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan (SHMP)



- Includes a comprehensive description of California's historical, current and future hazard analysis, mitigation strategies, goals and objectives.
 - Enables eligibility for certain Stafford Act funding programs.
 - Resilience is a shared responsibility for all levels of government, private and nonprofit sectors, and individuals.
- “Strengthening the capabilities necessary to reduce loss of life and property by lessening the impact of disasters.”**



**CALIFORNIA
MULTI-HAZARD
MITIGATION PLAN**

Edmund G. Brown, Jr.
Governor


Mark S. Ghilarducci
Director
California Governor's
Office of Emergency Services

2013



“MyHazards”


Helping reduce your risk from natural disasters



California Emergency Management Agency | Hazard Mitigation Portal

MyHazards

Helping reduce your risks from natural disasters



Cal EMA
CALIFORNIA EMERGENCY
MANAGEMENT AGENCY

Instructions

Earthquake

Flood

Fire

Tsunami

Wildfire Hazards

California wildfires typically burn hundreds of thousands of acres each year. California law requires CAL FIRE (California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection), to identify areas based on the severity of fire hazard that is expected to prevail there. These areas, or “zones,” are based on factors such as fuel (material that can burn), slope and the expected chance of burning. There are three zones, based on increasing fire hazard... Moderate (M), High (H) and Very High (VH).

See FEMA's information about [how to protect yourself from wildfire](#).

Wildfire Hazard Preparedness

For those living with wildfire hazards start protecting your property by creating 100 feet of “defensible space” around your structures. This includes removing all flammable vegetation and debris within 30 feet immediately surrounding your home, and, creating a “reduced fuel zone” that extends 70 feet beyond that.

Next, you can use “ignition resistant” materials in your construction, and make sure you have well marked access to your property and an emergency water supply.

For many more tips on keeping your property fire safe see the [Fire Safety](#) web page from Cal Fire.

Showing: Fire Hazard Map



Very high fire hazard

<http://myhazards.calema.ca.gov/>



MyPlan GIS Map Server--

Now online: select area-- select layers -- zoom in-- print



<http://myplan.calema.ca.gov/>



Climate Adaptation Policy Guide (AGP)

The APG provides a step-by-step guide for local and regional governments to assess relevant climate impacts in their area and develop local climate action plans.

The APG consists of the following four documents:

APG: Planning for Adaptive Communities –Provides for local and regional climate vulnerability assessment and adaptation strategy development. All communities should start with this document.

APG: Defining Local and Regional Impacts –Seven “impact sectors” are included to support communities conducting a climate vulnerability assessment.

APG: Understanding Regional Characteristics –Identifies climate impact regions, including their environmental and socioeconomic characteristics.

APG: Identifying Adaptation Strategies – Explores potential adaptation strategies that communities can use to meet adaptation needs.

http://resources.ca.gov/climate_adaptation/

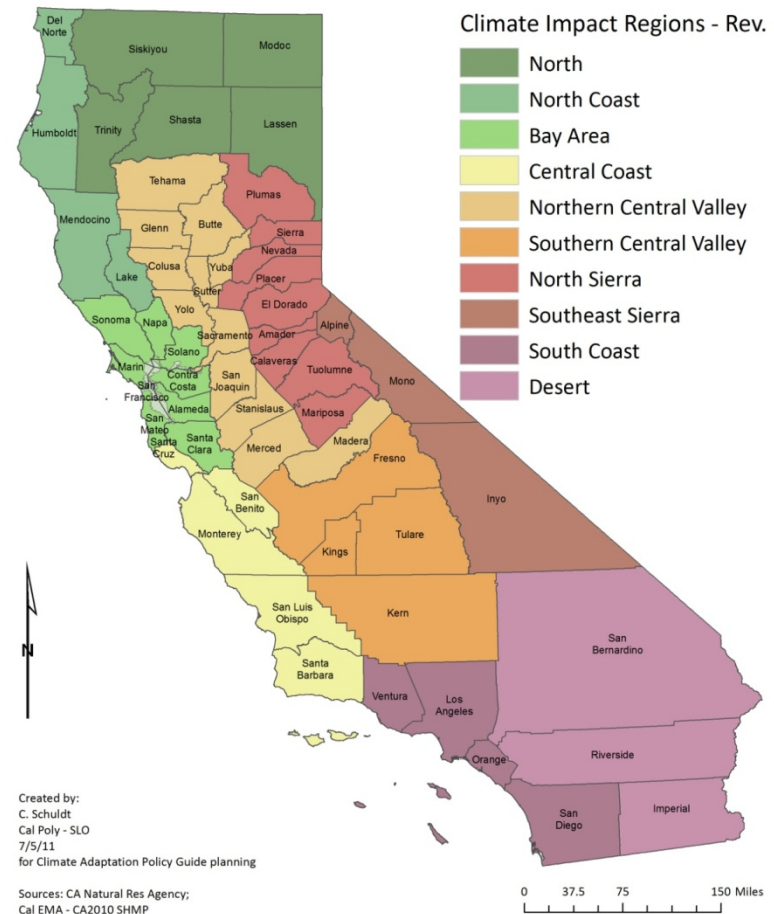


Climate Adaptation Policy Guide Regions

Defining Local and Regional Impacts –

This supplemental document provides a more in-depth understanding of how climate change can affect a community.

Proposed Climate Impact Regions



Cal OES Resources

Cal OES Website
www.calema.ca.gov

California Hazard Mitigation Web Portal
<http://hazardmitigation.calema.ca.gov/>

